

The Sun

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The Hour of Misrepresentation.

One of the most surprising exhibitions of the Bryan campaign was the speech of Judge WILLIAM J. GAYNOR at the meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. In parts it was incoherent and so muddy as to convey little if any meaning; but the prize passage was this:

"I have simply to say, before introducing the regular order of business, that I have come here to participate in this meeting, simply because in the misrepresentation of this hour, in the hour when we are being called by those whom we have created here in the East, to a high place of honor, when we are being called by the Anarchists and obnoxious epithets of that character, for calmly, dispassionately, either writing or speaking our earnest convictions, I have come here in this hour, and have not refused such an invitation because I deemed it my duty to come, because I deemed it my duty in this hour of misrepresentation, when the minds of the people East are misled from the fact and from the real issue before the country."

"Those whom we have created here in the East." What in the name of common sense does this mean? We know that the Judge had accomplished a great deal in the way of getting on in life, but we did not suppose that he had "created" any considerable body of persons and "lifted them up to a high place of honor."

Is it not rather the fact that Judge GAYNOR was "created" officially and "lifted up to a high place of honor" by a Republican Judiciary Convention and a Republican vote that would have been against him almost unanimously if the fact could have been foreseen that in the Presidential campaign of 1896 he would use all his influence to aid the cause of national dishonor and the degradation of the Supreme Court of the United States?

Judge GAYNOR did well to talk about "this hour of misrepresentation." The misrepresentations, however, were made not about him and his political associates, but by them, if not by him.

Wriggling John.

It is not of any special importance what the Hon. JOHN BOYD THACHER does, but he is wriggling in evident pain. See him wriggle in this interview, for instance:

"It's wrong to say I have declared for gold. There is a great difference. I declare for people who are warring for gold. They are the people who are fighting. The Saratoga June Convention and myself favored bimetalism."

"Internationally" was observed.

"Yes; internationally bimetalism," he added. "I don't care four cents about being elected Governor. I want to be right in this matter."

Mr. THACHER will come just as near to being elected Governor as he comes to being right in this matter. There was considerable flubdub in the Saratoga platform about "international bimetalism" and "international cooperation," but unlike "international cooperation" it favored "the right maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor." The bimetalism was to be diffident and imaginary; the gold monometallism was to continue until then.

The Chicago Convention declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States without regard to any other nation. That means silver monometallism. The Saratoga Convention was "opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the absence of the cooperation of other nations." That means, for the present and for the indefinite future, gold monometallism. No matter how much Mr. THACHER may squirm, in promising to vote for BRYAN and SEWELL without changing his financial views, he sets himself down as a gold-standard man on a silver-standard platform.

Moreover, Mr. THACHER's remarks, made by him as temporary chairman of the Saratoga Convention, show that he is gold monometallist, as indeed every man who advocates "international bimetalism" must be in the present state of things. Here is his straight, lucid goldbug talk, with no flubdub about "international cooperation" in it:

"The party of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, of BRYAN and TILDEN, has always favored the best money in use, the money adopted as the standard by the most enlightened nations of the world. The party of expediency and the selfish interests of those who own silver bullion, should lead us to depart from the safe and secure path. It was the Democratic party that established an independent treasury against the protests of the opposition. It was a Democratic error, HORATIO SEYMOUR, who demanded that the interest on our State debt should be paid in gold, and that the time when the contract was in full reign."

The Hon. JOHN BOYD THACHER is no bimetalist. He is mere brass.

Tobacco, Bananas, and Other Things.

Our contemporary, the *New England Homestead*, prints an exceedingly favorable report of the cigar leaf tobacco crop grown in the United States this year, all of which has been safely housed. Both in magnitude and in quality, the crop is an unusual one, "the highest uniform quality," says our contemporary, "and the largest yield per acre ever harvested." These statements receive confirmation from local reports which we have seen. From Connecticut in the East, where cigar tobacco is grown, and from California in the West, where also it is grown, the news is encouraging for smokers. It would seem that there is no good reason why they should suffer very much from the decree against the export of Cuban tobacco, which was issued from Havana by WEYLER in May last. It may have been this same decree that prompted American tobacco growers to take more pains than ever with their crop, and it may also make them more particular about its drying and curing. As to the profit from it, the *New England Homestead* says that the prospect for prices is better than it has been in any recent year. Of the Connecticut growers' talks of 20 cents a pound in the bale; but it is possible that 10 or 12 cents would be acceptable to lots of them. It is impossible to count on the best prices always in these times.

If the quality of the year's crop of American cigar leaf should prove to be up to the mark set by the more financial critics, our

cigar smokers may hereafter be able to get along without the Cuban plant. Thus millions of dollars that are sent out of the country every year would be kept at home, to the disadvantage of Cuba.

There is another thing that may affect the interests of Cuba, if WEYLER is not driven out of it very soon. This country has been an open market for all the bananas that Cuba could spare. We used to get a good many of them from there, though we got more from other islands in the West Indies. The closing up of Cuban ports under WEYLER's decrees has interfered with the export of the fruit from Cuba.

Owing to this circumstance, we are likely to get most of our bananas hereafter from a country with which no other can compete in the banana business. We speak of Nicaragua. It was announced from the floor of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange that a company had been organized to run a new line of steamships between Bluefields, in Nicaragua, and Philadelphia, a place situated near New York, two steamships a week, each of them with a capacity for carrying 15,000 bunches of bananas. The Nicaraguan bananas are to be in the American market within seven days from the time of their shipment at Bluefields, so that we can get them at their freshest and best, possibly cheaper than ever before. If the promise made in this case shall be kept, we suppose that Cuban bananas are not likely to be again seen in New York.

Spain is destroying the wealth and blighting the hopes of her only important American dependency. As for Cuban sugar, we need not look for more of that while Spanish rule exists in the fair island. Most of the sugar estates have been destroyed, part of them under necessity by the revolutionists, and part of them under orders issued by WEYLER.

As for the Cuban coffee crop, we suppose that the amount of it gathered has been far less than usual, though we believe that WEYLER had to withhold his decree against the gathering of it. He threatened to destroy the coffee planters because he had learned that some of them paid money into the revolutionary treasury for the privilege of gathering their crop.

It is ruin for the tobacco growers, the sugar planters, the banana raisers, the coffee cultivators, and everybody else, under the rule of Spain in Cuba. Only by winning her independence can Cuba ever have a hope of better days.

Are Workingmen Drones?

Mr. BRYAN, once in a while, blurs out his free-silver doctrine in a form which must be very offensive to his more politic supporters. In his speech at Manunka Chuk, on Wednesday, he got off this statement of the issue now before the people:

"Then farmers found that the price of their products was falling and taxes did not decrease, they found that living became harder; they found that they were not able to spend as much on their families; they found that it was harder to educate their children; they found that they were not able to get the money they needed; they found that they were not able to contribute to the various enterprises to which they desired to contribute; and they began to study the situation and became convinced that the great difficulty had been that we had been getting a dollar which was dear, and all other things cheap. When they came to that conclusion they understood there was no general prosperity so long as prices were continually falling, and as they themselves, and their families, and their neighbors, and their country, found that they must work for their own welfare. Having concluded that the people who profit by the gold standard would not stop it, they have tried to stop it themselves."

"I am glad you people are studying this question, because when you understand it you will find the interests of those who tell you the same, and the interests of the money changers and money owners the same. It is a contest between two classes of men, and I cannot better represent those classes than I have heretofore described them by saying that on one side they are the drones, and on the other side you find the bees which are willing and ready to work before they eat the honey."

By the working bees, Mr. BRYAN evidently means the farmers, but whom does he mean by the "drones"? Are they not the consumers of the farmers' products, and are not these consumers the millions of workingmen who buy wheat, corn, beef, pork, potatoes, and other articles of food? If these millions are content to be robbed for the benefit of the farmer, well and good; but if they are not, let them vote down BRYAN and his rascally doctrine.

Cures.

To walk barefoot on the dewy grass in early morn is a thing that was suggested by a Bavarian priest, one Father KNEIPP. His followers call it the "Kneipp cure." We can't say, for sure, that there is nothing at all in the idea at any time, or that the practice of it never did anybody any good. But there is danger in it for some folks.

There may also be something for some folks at times in the water cure, or hydrotherapy. There were lots of believers in it a generation ago, but it seems to have gone rather out of vogue in later years.

For all we can say there may be some use in the sun cure in some cases. The people who believe in it sit or walk in the sun, and not always fully clad when out of sight.

The practice of the music cure is ancient, since the first King of Israel, when he was ill, listened to DAVID's playing upon the harp until he got well. When the harpist went to play for the afflicted King, so as to drive off the evil spirit, he took along a "bottle of wine" for the sufferer, as may be seen in the first book of SAMUEL.

Plenty of exercise in the open air will often cure a man of the groups or other ailment. Kneippism provides for this.

The strict diet may work well when carried too far.

It is better, on the whole, however, when you don't feel as well as you ought to, or if you should be troubled with a wandering mind, to consult a first-class physician, a skilled and experienced practitioner of a genuine man of science. Such a one will often cure a sufferer with a few pills or ten drops of something in a spoonful of water.

Land Legislation for Ireland.

Very few persons even among those most conversant with current events, are aware of the extent to which the making of land laws for Ireland has been carried in our times. Three or four measures are well known, but these are far from representing all that has been done in this direction. It is pointed out by H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER in the September number of the *Nineteenth Century* that in the last twenty-five years dealing with Irish land have been passed by the British Parliament in the last twenty-six years. This astonishing series of experiments began with the GLADSTONE Land Act of 1870, and has temporarily closed with the Land Purchase Act passed at the last session.

This mass of legislation has so complicated the relations of landlord and tenant that no man in Ireland can say precisely what are his legal rights and legal duties. According to Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER, there is no real coherent body of digested law in the hundreds of pages which contain the judicial decisions or the other data of the Judges. What exists is an infinite number

of casual and often contradictory provisions, every one of which is modified or nullified by some other reference, by some decided case, or by some expression of opinion in Parliament or court. It has come to be well-nigh impossible for the most ingenious and learned lawyer to draw any agreement between man and man in Ireland, the subject of which is land, that shall be worth the paper on which it is written. Before the year is out some new act of Parliament, or some judicial decision under an existing act, will render the agreement void. Thus, agreements to allow occupation for one year have been made; they have been set aside. Again, leases for twenty years, made for good and valuable consideration, signed and sealed with due formality, have been torn up like waste paper. Leases for perpetuity have fared no better. Judicial rents fixed for fifteen years by the Land Court have been altered during their currency by the act of 1887. In fine, according to Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER, there is now no such thing as a legal contract in Ireland relating to land, and, practically, the only engagement that can be entered into by two willing parties is to bargain that they will mutually keep their agreement until one party, being tired of it, chooses to get out of it or until Parliament in its wisdom declares the bargain to be of no effect, an event which will probably take place within the next ensuing twelvemonth.

What is the remedy for such a state of things? To this question Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER, although a Liberal Unionist, returns exactly the same answer which is given by the Irish Nationalists. On all sides it is recognized as not only desirable but essential that the whole system of Irish land tenure as it now exists should be destroyed. Dual ownership must cease to exist; the land courts must be abolished; purchase, the one and only method of escape from the present difficulties, must be made easy, universal, and just. So far as the Land act passed at the last session increases the facilities for transferring the occupier of land into a full owner through a loan of public money, it is acknowledged by most of the landlords, as well as by all the tenants, to have been a step in the right direction. When the whole body of Irish farmers has been enabled to buy their holdings, the greater part of the complicated mass of legislation affecting contracts between landlord and tenant can be swept away.

Preparing for the Campaign.

The season favorable to military operations in Cuba is now at hand, and before setting out on the final series of operations with which he expects to put down the revolt, Capt. GEN. WEYLER has published certain preliminary orders.

A striking feature of them is his announcement that newspaper correspondents are only to send such accounts of the plans and movements either of the Spanish army or of the insurgents as he may authorize. In his precaution, however, may serve double purpose, since it will effectually put on-lookers upon their guard as to the credibility of such news as is submitted to the official manipulation. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the true story of the campaign will somehow get itself told, and the present rules only serve to recall the similar prohibitions in Gen. WEYLER's orders of April 27 last.

There is no doubt that Spain is practically staking everything on the success of this approaching campaign. She has been pouring reinforcements into Cuba for it, and will continue to do so under the present plans up to December, and possibly to the end of the year. Gen. WEYLER himself fixes the time at which the revolt is to be crushed for the spring of 1897. It is hardly too much to expect that not only his own fate but Spain's cause in Cuba will depend on this new campaign. There seems to have been a revival of Spanish hopes of late under WEYLER's promises; but should these promises be fulfilled, and should his military boasts once more prove as empty as in the past, it can be supposed that Spain would be rallied again to fresh efforts and outlays in so desperate a cause.

We doubt not that the patriots of Cuba understand no less than Gen. WEYLER the crowning importance of the coming campaign, and that they expect the year 1897 to be their year not of subjugation but of freedom and independence.

It will be a great day for popular government when the Republic is rejected by the American people. Universal suffrage will get a vindication on the 3d of November which will be as fiery throughout civilization, and will finally drive the slave from his throne and dislodge the despotic power of the few.

Neither the Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN nor his "Imperial" Federation of the British Colonies seems to find difficulty in feeling there, but awakens opposition among both French and English Canadians. For instance, *La Patrie* of Montreal describes it as an attempt to "enlarge Canada, Australia, India, South Africa, &c., and to utilize military power in case of war." Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's project, the Montreal paper says further, is contrary to the interest of Canada, which is to seek for herself outlets and markets for her agricultural and industrial products, and not to waste her time and money in utilizing her military power for the purpose of enlarging her territory.

For Mr. BRYAN to attempt to hide his own revolutionary ideas concerning the Supreme Court, as well as the open threat of the Chicago platform, behind such an explanation as he offered for campaign purposes in Brooklyn, is not only dishonest, but it is cowardly and foolish in the extreme.

The Next Dash at the North Pole.

A steamer will leave England next summer to bring home the JACKSON-HARMSWORTH Arctic expedition, which is now spending its third winter in Franz Josef Land. All who are interested in the endeavor will await with much interest the result of JACKSON's efforts next spring and summer; for he intends, if fortune favors him, to surpass NANSSEN's furthest north, and to recover for England the record she lost when GREELY's party, in 1882, wrested from MARKHAM the laurels of the nearest approach to the North Pole.

JACKSON has done notable things in Franz Josef Land. He has proved that the hurried explorations of WEYFECHEIT and PAYER in 1873-74 gave us most erroneous notions of that region. His journeys have swept away the great bodies of terra firma which figure on PAYER's map as Zichy Land and Wilczek Land. PAYER gave us the idea that Franz Josef Land was at least as large as Spitzbergen. But JACKSON has found his Queen Victoria Sea where PAYER placed Wilczek Land. He has substituted for PAYER's land masses a considerable number of small islands and a large sea. He believes he has traced the archipelago to its most northwestern point, and that his work, with that of NANSSEN, has fixed its northern and north-eastern limits. The climate and ice movements also seem to prove that there is no large northern extension of land, and the drift of the Frank confirms this belief.

BRYAN drew out big crowds in Brooklyn to see him, and he will draw out a big crowd in New York when Tammany puts him on the stump. Of course, many of those attracted to the free show are actually his followers in the campaign, who are all made up of people who like a crowd and a crush. Even one-fifth of the voters hereabouts, in the Greater New York and Jersey City, is a Tammany vote, and much of the rest of the city is Tammany. But if he gets even a fifth of the vote, he will have a good chance of being elected.

There are thousands of patriotic Cubans in Havana. Yet they cannot make their patriotism manifest under the terror. They have been more restless than usual in recent weeks, and we suppose it is for this reason that WEYLER has recently strengthened his army at the capital. He has sent most of the regiments that have arrived from Spain to the city. We have no doubt that when an opportunity comes the Havana patriots will be heard from. It would be a difficult thing for the revolutionary army to capture Havana by attacking it from the outside; but if, on the other hand, the city should be taken by surprise, the city, WEYLER might have trouble in holding it. Both the Spanish and the Cuban residents of Havana detect the vain and cruel miscreant who rules them.

he will do better than really he has any reason to hope. It would have been wiser if he had remained in mysterious seclusion at Lincoln, instead of going about and giving the people a chance to seize him. He is not the sort of man they want for President, and the more he talks the more they will be convinced that they do not want him in the White House. It's a free show, open to everybody.

DISCUSSIONS IN CANADA.

The Question of the Chinaman—Canada and the Imperial Project.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—The Chinese question and the fast steamer service have been the subjects of some lively discussion in the Ottawa Parliament. A taunt on his championship of the Chinaman put Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere on his mettle, and brought out an animated defense of the Chinese in the matter. Evidently the Chinaman is going to be a thorn in the side of the Laurier Cabinet, for he is in great request by the partisans of cheap labor, especially in the British Columbia mining districts, while the laboring classes are united to a man in demanding his exclusion from the country. They have even elected a Chinaman who has been sent to Canada to work upon a Canadian road of it.

Sir Charles Tupper, the old imperial jobmaster, waxed eloquent and indignant over the release from twenty knots to a lower speed in the fast steamer service, but Mr. Laurier's answer to him was that he would proceed in the matter with full regard to the farmers' interest as well as that of the passengers had a soothing effect for the moment. Mr. Laurier's somewhat effusive loyalty in his speech at the banquet given to Lord Russell of Killowen the other day has, it seems, caused some dissatisfaction among his supporters. Mr. Charlton took up the matter, and the speaker, on the other hand, on to bear for imperial purposes, and spoke very plainly and to the point. He thought that Canada had done her full share of work for the empire, and that it was time the burden was put on the right shoulder. Canada, he said, was staggering under the load of the empire, and he thought that Canada owed anything to the empire. It was rather the other way. Canada had no interest in the Sudan war, the Pacific cable, the fast steamer service, and such things. If England simply let her pay for them, there are many more members of the Ottawa Parliament who entertain the same views as Mr. Charlton on these matters, but they all have not his courage of expression; besides, there is a good deal of boodles in prospect if these "imperial" projects are carried out, and there are booties under the Liberals as there were among the Tories. Some of the booties, too, are exchanged with the chance at the elections.

As to Mr. Laurier's loyalty, there are a good many of his supporters who are asking themselves if they can trust his sincerity. They recall that he was not so long ago that he was present at the head of a movement against the annexation to the United States and his new professions of faith are disconcerting them a little. It is true that at the time Mr. Laurier was contemplating raising the banner of annexation the late Honorable Mercier was coming forward as an earnest champion of Canadian independence, which had he lived, he meant to have made an issue of the elections. Mr. Laurier is now in office and Mr. Mercier is dead, and these two circumstances have apparently altered the case somewhat. Mr. Laurier's apologists say he is only talking to the imperialist gallery. Perhaps!

A Shower of Rain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Some Irishmen here, hearing that Lord Londonderry was very angry over the release of the dynamiters, now insane, for the strong expression of his feelings against the dynamiters, have decided to show him the same feelings. They have decided to show him the same feelings. They have decided to show him the same feelings.

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NO GREAT DANGER!

Will Bryan's Men Resort to Civil War?